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SANTANDER HALF IN RUINS. HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE KILLED

A CARGO OF DYNAMITE EXPLODED ON THE WATER FRONT.

FIRE SPREAD BY BLAZING FRAGMENTS APPALLING CALAMITY IN THE SPANISH SEAPORT.

LATEST ESTIMATES PLACE THE NUMBER OF DEAD BETWEEN 200 AND 300-THE HOSPITALS FULL OF WOUNDED AND HUNDREDS MISS-

ING, THE GOVERNOR KILLED-HALF THE CITY DESTROYED BY FIRE AND EXPLOSION-CAUSE OF THE

Santander, Spain, Nov. 4 .- A terrible explogion occurred here last night. The shock was so great that residents in the furthest parts of city thought an earthquake had occurred and that the place was about to be destroyed. The ship Volo, belonging to the Vasco de Andaluza Company, with a cargo of dynamite, was lying at a quay last evening, when, in some way not yet explained, she caught fire. A large crowd soon gathered, and the police, who were evidently unaware of the dangerous character of the ship's cargo, made no attempt to drive them away. The Governor of the province personally directed the efforts of the men to extinguish the flames, though he was fully awar, of the danger.

While every effort was being made to quench the flames, there suddenly was heard a dull roar, followed by a report which shook the city to its foundations. Every house around the quay was wrecked, their walls being blown in as though made of cardboard.

AN AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

It is now estimated that 300 persons were Many more are missing, but most of them are believed to have gone to the houses of friends after their own homes were destroyed. Among the dead are the Prefect, the chief of police and two judges. Sixty houses were wrecked.

The horror of the disaster has rendered the people helpless. It is impossible to obtain a connected story from any of the eye-witnesses of the explosion. Those who saw it and lived are in such a state of excitement that they can make only the wildest statements.

There is no question, however, that it is one of the most appalling disasters in Spain or elsewhere in Europe in recent years.

LIVING PEOPLE UNDER THE RUINS. The streets near the quay where the explosion occurred are impassable, being filled with all sorts of wreckage from the houses blown down. It is certain that a number of living persons are under the rulns, but the authorities and people are so helpless that little attempt is being made to extricate them. A number of soldiers were put at work to-day clearing away the debris, but their task is being performed in a perfunctory way. Already they have come across masses of human flesh, the sight of which has made them sick, and they hesitate to push their work with any heart, fearing the sights which they know full well their labor will uncover.

The hospitals are filled with the injured people, and the physicians are doing everything in their power to alleviate the agony of the terribly mutilated persons writhing upon the

When the Volo blew up the Spanish steamer Alfonso XII was lying alongside of her. She was completely destroyed. All her officers and forty of her crew are missing, and it is certain that every one of them was killed. The force of the explosion may be judged from the fact that portions of the Volo and Alfonso XII were thrown into the middle of the town, carrying death and destruction among them. The commandant of the Civic Guard and many officials and workmen were badly injured.

FIRE ADDS ITS HORRORS.

Telegrams were sent to Valencia, Burgos and Valladolid, asking that engines be sent on special trains to fight the fire, but even with outside assistance it was found impossible to check the flames and half the city has been destroyed by fire and the explosion. The railway station has been burned, and so rapid the spread of the flames that the trains could not be hauled out, and they, too, were destroyed. The fire was communicated to adacent quays by flaming brands thrown by the

A train which was entering the station when A train which was entering the station when the explosion occurred was fired by the flying pleces of burning wood. The station began to burn a moment later. The station master was burned to death and many passengers were suffocated. Dozens of persons living near the bay fled from their burning houses and in terror threw themselves into the water. The Ministers of Finance and the Interior left Madrid for Santan leg this afternoon.

The Ministers of Finance and the Interior left Madrid for Santan/er this afternoon.

Great delay is experienced in getting reports of the disaster on the telegraph lines. Only one wire is working out of the city, and that very slowly. Nearly all the press dispatches are carried to points outside the city.

It will be necessary to send troops here from other cities to aid the officials.

Paris, Nov, 4.—A dispatch to the "Temps" from Santander says that the explosion damaged many vessels in the harbor. The Prefect and a colonel of infantry are among the victims. Many of the bodies of those killed were blown into the bay or into streets a considerable distance from the quay. The telegraph lines were almost completely wrecked. The nearest telegraph station from which dispatches can be expeditiously sent is eight miles from the town.

Madrid, Nov. 4.—A dispatch received from Santander at 9 o'clock this evening said that 200 persons were believed to have been killed, and 250 persons were believed to have been killed, and private houses for injuries. A Government credit has been granted to help the sufferers.

A RAIN OF BLAZING BRANDS. A dispatch received from Santander at 11 o'clock says that many local officials were on the quay with the Governor when the explosion occurred. Behind them stood thousands of spectators, who had been attracted by the flames, which shot up above the masts and reddened the sky. The explosion lifted the whole structure of the quay into the air. Firebrands and fragments of wood and iron fell like hall on the houses 290 yards from the water-front. Many persons were thrown into the sea and drowned. The crews of the ship

and the tugboat alongside her were blown to pieces. Not one whole body of a member of either crew has been found.

The telegraph wires are working badly, and it is difficult to get details. The report says that the vessel carrying the dynamite was not the Volo, but the steamer Cabo Macheaco, from Bilbag. Treese were sent early this morning the Volo, but the steamer Cabo Macheace, from Bilbao. Troops were sent early this morning from Santona, sixteen miles from Santander, to pull down the buildings rendered unsafe by the explosion, and to help put out the fires which were incessantly breaking cut in different quarters of the water front. At one time it was feared that the whole city would be burned. The Governor's body was recovered to-night. The Marquis of Pombo is missing, and is believed to be among the killed. The Queen-Regent is deeply affected by the disaster, and makes frequent inquiries for the last news from Santander.

Santander is a city of about 20,000 people, the capital of the province of the same name in the northern part of Spain. It is the terminus of a deh separates it from the Bay of Biscay and forms ine harbor, with sufficient depth of water for the gest ships. It is a busy and thriving town, with considerable export trade and many manufactes. It is also a watering place with peculiar

advantages of climate. It has communication by steamship lines with London, Liverpool, Hamburg, Havana and scaports of Spain. Charles V. landed there in 1522, when he camp to take possession of the Spanish crown. The town was sacked by the French under Soult, in 1808.

KING LOBENGULA NOT CAPTURED. HE RALLIES HIS WARRIORS AND IS AWAITING

BATTLE NEAR BULUWAYO. London, Nov. 4.-A dispatch from Fort Victoria, Mashonaland, dated to-day, says that the report that King Lobengula had been captured was erroneous. Lobengula, the dispatch adds, has rallied his forces and has returned rapidly to the neighborhood of Buluwayo, where he is apparently awaiting an attack by the whites. The latter are keeping behind the temporary defences which they have thrown up. A battle is imminent.

Dispatches received to-night from Fort Victoria say that Cecil Rhodes has received from Major Forbes a partial report of the fight with the At the battle near the Shangani River Major Forbes says, the Chartered Company's forces Major Forbes says, the Chartered Company's loves consisted of 649 white men 150 Colonial natives, and 1,000 Mashonas. Lobengula's force was eight regiments, with a total of 5,000 warriors, many of them armed with rifles. They made the first attack before daybreak on October 25. The Mashonas received the first rush, and lost heavily. The attack lasted twenty minutes before the Matabeles began to retire. The Ensukameni Regiment 161 the second attack, an hour later. After advancing steadily until within 150 yards of the laager, the warriors again retreated with great loss before the fire of the Maxims. A long-range fire was then kept up from the bush by the Matabele until they were dislofged by three mounted parties of thirty men each. These parties were attacked from every side. One of them was obliged to retreat, but the other two were protected by the fire from the seven-pounder guns in the laager. They attacked the Induba position, which thereupon was vacated by the enemy. A break in the wire cut off the rest of Major Forber's report.

Dr. Jameson has telegraphed to Fort Victoria that Lobengula has changed the direction of his flight southward, and is now making for the Matoppo Hill. His capture is likely soon to be effected. ted of 649 white men. 150 Colonial natives, and

THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA VICTIMS. ONLY THREE PEOPLE POSITIVELY KNOWN TO BE DEAD-NINE YET MISSING.

Havana, Nov. 4.—It is now known positively that three persons lost their lives through the burning of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company's steamer City of Alexandria. Their names are R. W. Bowen, purser; Thomas Linden, quartermaster, and W. Foster, an oller.

The missing people are George Smith, waiter; Lewis Block, waiter; G. Ramirez, Andres Suarez, T. Reyes, Cesario Toledo, Abelardo Beltran, Florentine Vine and Eusebio Ponce.

James E. Ward & Co., agents for the steamship City of Alexandria, which was burned at sea on Wednesday, received a cable message yesterday from Hidaigo & Co., of Havana, saying that only eleven of the crew are missing. The names and rank of some of the number are J. W. Bowen, purser; Thomas Linden, quartermaster; Louis Block, waiter; William Foster, oiler; George Smith, waiter. Six stevedores, whose names have not yet been learned, make up the eleven. The remainder of the crew have been accounted for.

William H. T. Hughes, manager of the line, said yesterday morning that other than this information only meagre news of the accident had been received in this city. The captain and crew of the City of Alexandria, he said, would probably leave Havana to-day on the steamship Seneca.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE SINKING. London. Nov. 4 .- The condition of Sir Andrew Clarke, the distinguished physician, who was re-

cently stricken with apoplexy, is serious. This even-ing it is announced that he is sinking. WILL FORM THE AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Vienna, Nov. 4.-Prince Windischgraetz has con ented to form a new Cabinet.

A SENSELESS CAMPAIGN LIE. SHEEHAN SENDS OUT A FALSE STORY ABOUT

E. T. BARTLETT.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS DID NOT VOTE AGAINST YOUNG MR. SELIGMAN AND

> HE WAS NEVER PRESIDENT OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

been running this campaign in the interest of the criminal candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals is well exhibited in the story which has been sent out from the Democratic State Committee headquarters that Mr. Bartlett, "as president of the Union League Club," opposed the election of Theodore Seligman to membership in the club. This is one of the smallest of campaign lies that ever were promulgated, and it is so false that no politician except William F. Sheehan could have been the author of it. It is of the Sheehan order of politics to circulate lies of this kind. The following letters will show how far Sheehan is willing to go to gain votes for his criminal candidate for the Court of Appeals:

Edward T. Bartlett, Esq. Dear Sir: The statement that you voted and worked against the admission of Mr. Theodore Seligman to the Union League Club, is being in-dustriously circulated by the Democratic leaders,

throughout this city, to influence the election.

Is there any truth in this report?

It is also stated you were President of the Union
League Club at that time and are now. Yours very WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, Chairman. New-York, November 4, 1893. William Brookfield, esq., Chairman Republican State

My Dear Sir: Your letter of this date received, informing me that the statement that I voted and worked against the admission of Mr. Theodore

Seligman to the Union League Club is being circulated by the Democratic leaders.

I beg to say the statement is untrue. I was out of town the evening the said vote was taken. Had I been present I should have voted for him, as

I favored his candidacy. was not president of the Union League Club at that time and never have been. Yours very

EDWARD T. BARTLETT.

Chicago, Nov. 4.-Lieutenant James A. Maney, who

shot and killed Captain Hedburg, at Fort Sheridan, was admitted to bail to-day in the sum of \$10,000, which was furnished. When the preliminary hearing was resumed before Commissioner Hoyne and Judge Grosscup this morning, Mrs. Hedburg testified that there was nothing strange in her hu band's being in that part of the camp at that time. Sergeant Carl Copeland, one of the witnesses to the shooting, described it. Captain E. S. Chapin, of the 15th Infantry, testified to a quarrel between Hedburg and Mancy two or three weeks before the shooting, in which Captain Hedburg threatened to kill Lieutenant Mancy.

THE YELLOW FEVER RECORD

Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 4.-Fourteen new cases yellow fever were reported to-day, six of the patients being whites. A total of 859 patients have been and are now under treatment. The ratio of mortality among the whites is 13.3, and among the blacks, 2.5. One Mongolian has died. No cases are now under treatment at Jesup. There are still no indications of frost. With nerve strained to their utmost for weeks past, as systems undermined by the constant drain upon their resources, the whites of all classes are now becoming easy victims. Despair is written in the faces of all.

BURIAL OF MISS HARRIET A. WEED.

Albany, Nov. 4 .- The burial of Miss Harriet A Weed took place to-day at the Rural Cemetery. the body being placed in the family plot beside Thurlow Weed's body. The Protestant Episcopal Thurlow Weed's body. The Protestant Episcopal burial service was read by the Rey. Dr. Walton W. Battershall. There were present Mrs. Alden, the only surviving child of Thurlow Weed; Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Davison, Thurlow Weed Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Seward, Andrew H. Green, Miss Kate Ingmire and David F. Nelson, of New-York, In addition to members of the family living in this

GOV. FLOWER QUALIFIES AS A MARKSMAN

Albany, Nov. 4.-Governor Flower this afternoon qualified at the Rensselaer Wyck rifle range, scoring 44 out of a possible 50. When the Governor qualified at Creedmoor last year he scored 23 out of a possible fifty. SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

A BURGLAR AND MURDERER SHOT DOWN AT HIS WORK.

THE DEADLY AIM OF A CHICAGO MAN-A WOMAN ASSAULTED, THEN BURNED TO DEATH

Chicago, Nov. 4.-Burglary, followed by a fire of probably incendiary origin, at Frank B. Wheeler's house, in Wilmette, a suburb of this city, early this morning resulted in two deaths. The dead are an unknown burglar, shot six times by Mr. Wheeler, and Mrs. Mary Cron, mother-in-law of Mr. Wheeler, who was in jured about the head and burned to death.

About 1:30 o'clock this morning Mr. Wheeler was awakened by strange noises in the house. Taking his revolver he proceeded to investi-As he approached Mrs. Cron's door, at the end of the hall, a man appeared in the trance, and, seeing Mr. Wheeler, made a dash for the stairs. Mr. Wheeler fired six shots at the retreating burglar, all of them taking effect. When the burgiar reached the hall he fell at the feet of a comrade. The latter, frightened at his companion's fate, fled, pursued by Mr.

The escaping marauder started across the prairie after leaving the house, and was soon lost sight of in the darkness. When Mr. Wheeler returned to his house he found the upper portion in flames and smoke pouring from all the windows. Efforts were made to reach Mrs. Cron's room, but the fire was burning so flercely and the smoke was so dense that it was found impossible to do anything to save Shortly afterward the flames were extinguished by the Evanston Fire Department, and Mrs. Cron's burned and lifeless body was carried out. Her head and legs had been burned away, leaving only the trunk remaining. She had been the first to encounter the burglars, She had been the first to encounter the burgiars, and their operations had been confined chiefly to her room. When Mr. Wheeler saw the burgiar leave Mrs. Cron's room he glanced in and saw the woman lying on the floor. Her head was covered with blood and her night ciothing was disarranged. She had been assaulted, and the noise had awakened Mr. Wheeler. He thinks the room was fired to cover traces of the assault, or that a lamp had been overturned in the affray.

The wounded burgiar was dragged out of the house while the fire was burning, and died while being takenitos Evanston. He was about twenty-

being taken ito Evanston. He was about twenty five years old, and was dressed in black clothes of a fine pattern. His appearance indicated the professional man or clerk. His hands were small and soft, showing no marks of hard work. In one pocket was found a neatly bound expensive copy of the New Testament. On a blank leaf was written: "Paul F. Logan, 382 Fremont street, Louisville, Ky.," and "From mother to W. H. Olan, of Evanston, this morning iden

tified the dead robber as a man who, with a companion, held him up and robbed him of \$700. Mr. Dougherty, of Evanston, identified the burglar as a stranger from Milwaukee, who had been doing odd jobs around Evanston. Then he wore a white woollen shirt of prison pattern. Dougherty said the man's associates in Mil-waukee were reported to be "Lying Jack" and Devine Young. He had been in Evanston only a short time

a short time.

Mrs. Cron was seventy-five years old, and was a native of Canada. She had made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler some months. She was wealthy, and wore a good deal of jewelry. Last night it lay in her room. On the body of the dead burglar were found several rings and pins taken from the dead woman's room.

Louisville, Nov. 4.—The name of Paul F. Logan does not appear in the Louisville directory, nor is there a street or avenue by the name of Fremont ir this city. Inquiry at police headquarters also fails to disclose the identity of any one by the name of Paul Logan. The of any one by the name of Paul Logan. The police also state that they know of no criminal or burglar who would answer the description of Logan.

ATROCIOUS LYNCHING IN TENNESSEE.

A BLACK MAN, HIS SON, SON-IN-LAW AND DAUGHTER HANGED.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 4.-A terrible deed was don near Lynchburg, the county seat of Moore County. trip around the world in a sailing vessel for by unknown persons some time last night. When the stage driver who makes daily trips from Lynchburg to Fayetteville was passing along the turnpike about two miles from the latter place, he discovered in the gray light of the early dawn the ghastly spectacle of three men and one woman hanging from the limbs of a single tree. The corpses were all of colored persons, and were the bodies of "Ned" Waggoner, his son "Will," his son-in-law, Matto, and his daughter Mary. They had been lynched in the night by persons who left no clew as to their identity. Recently a number of barns have been burned in Moore and Lincoln counties, and many threats have been made as to what would be done with the incendiaries if they were caught. But beyond the fact that Waggoner and his family bore an unsavory reputation as petty thieves, it is not known that suspicion rested on them. "Ned" Waggoner was a large man, and it appears that the first attempt to hang him was unsuccessful. A broken rope with a hangman's knot in it was found near where his body swung, and another rope had been taken from a well near by. Great excitement has been caused by the discovery, and officers are at work endeavoring to find some clew to the perpetrators of the deed.

SUING FOR \$100,000 DAMAGES.

Baltimore, Nov. 4 (Special),-As a sequel to th conspiracy and damage cases instituted by Nathar Foomer some time ago, another damage suit was begun by him to-day against the Pullman Palace Car Company for \$100,000. Toomer, who is haps the wealthiest colored man in the South, came here from Augusta to testify before the Grand Jury regarding the kidnapping of his daugh-ter. The excitement of the case prostrated his ter. The excitement of the case prostrated his wife, and to get her quickly home he arranged for a section in a Pullman sleeper, with the understanding that the train of which the sleeper was part would reach Augusta in twenty-four hours. At Columbia, S. C., it is alleged, the car was side-tracked amid several noisy switch engines, and allowed to remain there for some time. Mrs. Toomer died within forty-eight hours after reaching home. While at Columbia Toomer offered \$1,000 to have the car pulled away from the noisy place and the trip continued. The suit brought to-day is under what is known as the Lord-Campbell law, which permits one to sue in the name of the State to recover for the death of another. The previous suit, also for \$100,000, was brought on the claim of Toomer for his own loss through the death of his wife.

Colorado Springs, Nov. 4.-M. B. Curtis, the actor, recently acquitted of the murder of the po-lice officer, Grant, of San Francisco, and now said o be wanted there on charges of bribing the jury that acquitted him, passed through here last nigh Curtis was not in a very amiable mood, and ream on my way East," was all he would say. "I did not skip from California, but left there to go to New-York and make arrangements about a new play. If you want to talk about that, all right."
If said, Mr. Curtis, that you fled from California in the disguise of a tramp."
I did nothing of the kind. My lawyers said I could go away if I wanted to, and I guess they knew what they were talking about."
With this Mr. Curtis withdrew into the Pullman and soon after the train drew out.

FATAL WRECK ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY

Batavia, N. Y., Nov. 4.-Two freight trains of ne Lehigh Valley Railroad were in collision a this morning. An extra west-bound freight war this morning. An extra west-bound freight was held at Morgansville, and backed on to the east-bound track to let a fast freight pass. Brakeman Thompson was sent ahead to flag trains on the east-bound track, but did not succeed in signalling a heavy freight, with Engineer McGowan and Fireman Keebier, of Buffalo, in the cab, which was approaching around a curve. The engineer and fireman jumped, Keebier failing under the wheels of the fast freight, which was just pasing on the west-bound track, and being instantly killed. The engines were wrecked, and eight or ten cars demoissned.

CHINAMEN WILLING TO REGISTER.

Boston, Nov. 4.-The Chinamen in Massachus of whom there are about 3,090, are much pleased with the passage of the amendment to the Geary law, and it is announced that every one will now comply with the law and commence to register as soon as Revenue Collector Orcutt makes arrange-ments to receive them. TO BE PRINCE OF TRINIDAD.

HE IS BARON HARDEN-HICKEY.

HIS AMBITION IS TO FOUND A NATION ON A LITTLE ISLAND IN THE SEA

IT IS SITUATED SEVEN HUNDRED MILES OFF THE COAST OF BRAZIL AND HAS NOT BEEN IN-HABITED FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY

-THE BARON HOPES TO HAVE HIS NEW COUNTRY RECOGNIZED

OF THE WORLD.

If the plans of Baron James A. Harden-Hickey are carried out there will be a brand new earth next spring. That sounds like a remarkable undertaking, but Baron Harden-Hickey is confident that it can be carried through successfully and as easily as many other remarkable and apparently impossible achievements. He does not propose to overthrow any established government or split any in twain. He is not going to encroach upon anybody's territory or interfere with anybody's rights. He has found a place where nobody lives, which, he says, nobody owns, and which is not claimed among the possessions of any existing nation. The place is the Island of Trinidad, situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, in latitude 20 degrees 30 minutes south and longitude 29 degrees 22 minutes west. It is 700 miles from the coast of Brazil, which is the point of land nearest to it. It contains about sixty square miles of territory. There Baron Harden-Hickey proposes to found an independent State, the head of which shall be sovereign and treat on equal terms with the mighty rulers of the earth.

Baron Harden-Hickey is not unknown to peo ple of this city. He married Anna H. Flagler, daughter of John H. Flagler, three years ago and is at present living at No. 18 West Fiftysecond-st., which he describes as the "Chancellerie de Trinidad." His history is an interest ing one. His family is French-Irish. His ancestors, the Hickeys, originally came from Ireland. They followed the fortunes of the Jameses of England, and afterward settled in

A JOURNALIST IN PARIS.

The active life of Baron Hickey began in 1878, when he founded and began to edit the "Triboulet," a Parisian newspaper, which warmly, and even violently, advocated the cause of the Royalists. The paper was the organ and champion of the Count de Chambord, who claimed the throne of France as the representative of the elder Bourbon line. Count de Chambord died in 1884. Baron Harden-Hickey continued to edit the flery "Triboulet" for three years more, but he finally grew weary of the long fight against heavy odds and the inaction of the Royalists, and he withdrew from his connection with the paper in 1887. Some idea of the excitement incident to editing a Paris newspaper of the style of the "Triboulet" may be gained from the fact that during the nine years of Baron Harden-Hickey's editorship he was involved in forty-two lawsuits, subjected to fines aggregating 300,000 francs, and had to fight a number of duels. Among his antagonists on the duelling field were Aurelian Scholl, who is said by some to be the wittiest man in France and who is now a great friend of Baron Harden-Hickey; H. Lavertujon, a mber of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Taine

HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE ISLAND. After duelling and paying fines in the interests of a lukewarm faction got to be a bore, Baron Harden-Hickey decided to take

a novelty. So he took passage on the merchant ship Astoria, Captain Jackson, which sailed from England bound westward around Cape Horn. The Astoria was driven by stress of weather to the Island of Trinidad, where it remained for several days. Baron Harden-Hickey went ashore and explored the island. It was then that he conceived the idea of planting a colony upon it. That was in 1888. He did not proceed rashly, however. He allowed the idea to grow and mellow in his mind. He kept on his journey around the world, visited China, India and other Asiatic countries, and finally came back to the United States and married Miss Flagler. But he never lost sight of his purpose to found a new nation, and for some time now he has been quietly putting the machinery in motion which he

hopes will accomplish his object. A Tribune reporter found Baron Harden Hickey at his home last evening, and asked him about his extraordinary undertaking. Baron Harden-Hickey expressed surprise that The Tribune should have learned of his scheme, but added good-naturedly, "I know that great newspapers have wonderful means of getting in formation. I used to be a newspaper man my self. As for my plans, they are not yet mature, but I will tell you as much about them

as I can." THE BARON TALKS ABOUT HIS SCHEME.

Baron Harden-Hickey is a tall man, with decided French manner. He wears a mustache and imperial, and has light brown hair. He speaks excellent English, emphasizing his remarks frequently with French gestures. He verified the facts before mentioned, and said: "I propose to take possession of the Island of Trinidad under a maxim of international law which declares that anybody may seize and hold waste land that is not claimed by anybody elee. The island is uninhabited, and has been so for more than a hundred years. Two or three centuries ago the Portuguese attempted to colonize it, probably by a penal colony. They soon gave up the attempt, however. The Eng lish also once made a feeble effort to plant a colony upon it, but the project was abandoned after a short settlement. The remains of these early settlements may still be seen upon the early settlements may still be seen upon the island. No one, however, has lived on it for more than a century. I suppored the island thoroughly. It is about twenty-three miles long and two or three miles wide. It is on a rock foundation, but has a plateau on which there is abundant vegetation. A river of pure, fresh water runs through it. It has all the essential qualifications for supporting several hundred water runs through it. It has all the essential qualifications for supporting several hundred people. Great quantities of wild fowl make it their breeding-place, and it is visited periodically by thousands of turtles, which deposit their eggs there. There is no reason why a people should not live there, and be happy and contented."

"Has the island a bashor?" was asked.

contented."
"Has the island a harbor?" was asked.
"No. Not a good harbor. The approach to it from the sea is more in the nature of a road-stead. That is something to be regretted, but a good harbor is not necessary."

"How soon do you intend to take pos the island?" "Next spring. I should have taken possession this fall had it not been for the revolution in Brazil, where I expect to get some of my colo-nists. That has delayed me."
"Is your colony to be in any way connected with Brazil?"

with Brazil?"
"No. It is to be entirely independent."
"How will other nations regard the fact of your possession? Does Portugal or England or any other nation lay claim to the island?"
"No nation lays any claim to it. It has been abandoned for over a century. I do not expect any difficulty. I have already informed several Governments of my purpose, and have received favorable replies from some of them. I am assured that at least one nation will formally recognize my government as soon as

I get it established. I cannot tell you yet the names of the governments to which I refer." "Has the United States Government been in-

"No."
"Are you a citizen of France?"

"Will not France claim the island on that account?"
"Not unless I take possession of it in the name of France, under authority to do so."
"How large a colony do you intend to take out at the beginning?"
"That has not yet been decided upon."
"How much do you estimate the initial cost of the undertaking to be?"
"That is a point that I am not ready to speak about yet."
"What sort of a government will you establish?"

lish?"
"Oh, we shall have no difficulty about that. Some sort of a principality, I suppose."
"Will you live on the island?"
"For a time, at least, while the affair is getting under way. Besides looking out for the welfare of the colonists, I propose to build and maintain a lighthouse upon the island. There are many vessels wrecked upon it now every year. It is right in the path of ships going round Cape Horn. I may establish a coaling station there for the benefit of steamships on long yoyages. There are many other details long voyages. There are many other details which I have not yet worked out. I am in correspondence with agents in various parts of the world, and I expect that all my plans for taking possession of the island next spring will be soon completed."

MORE ARRESTS ORDERED.

JUDGE CULLEN GRANTS A PEREMPTORY MANDAMUS TO MR. GAYNOR.

JOHNSON SURRENDERS HIMSELF AND IS RE LEASED ON BAIL-WARRANTS FOR SEVEN

The bold effort on the part of McKane and his nerry men to override the laws in conducting the election in Gravesend, L. I., has met a needed check by the legal steps instituted by William J. Gaynor and conducted in the Supreme Court where Judge Cullen sat to afford all needed

facilities for invoking the aid of the law. The warrant isssued by Judge Cullen for the arrest of Nicholas J. Johnson for violation of the election laws could not be served yesterday, but Johnson decided to surrender himself. When he did so he was served with an order to show cause why a mandamus should not issue. The hearing came up before Judge Cullen in the Supreme Court. Johnson appeared in court with Mr. Roderick, his counsel, and surrendered himself. The Sheriff was sent for to take him into custody. Under-Sheriff McLaughlin took charge of him, and he was arraigned on the charge of violating his oath as an election inspector by turning over the original of the registry list in his district to the police, and in not posting a

copy of it. His counsel asked for an adjournment, but this was denied, and the preliminary examination was ordered to proceed. The question of bail was argued by J. A. Wernberg, who said that there had been open violation of the law and evasion of the orders of the court. A misdemeanor under the code and a felony under the statutes of 1892, punishable by imprisonment from two to ten years, had been com-

Counsel for the prisoner said that his client had not been served with an order, and had gained his only knowledge that his arrest was sought from the newspapers. The amount of ball was fixed at \$2,000 by Judge Cullen.

AFTER THE OTHER INSPECTORS. Seven warrants were then issued by Judge Cullen on the deposition of W. E. C. Mayer, for the arrest of John H. Brownhill, James H. Cropsey, Harlan Crandall, Frederick Boder, Stubenbord, inspectors of election in Gravesend.

Bail for Johnson was given by John Curran, and Johnson was served with papers to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued requiring the registers to give Mr. Gaynor facilities for getting a copy of the registration lists. His counsel said that he was ready to go to Gravesend and see that the copy was allowed to be made, but United States District-Attorney Johnson would not consent unless a mandamus was issued. Thereupon time was given to Mr. Roderick to make a return to the order to show cause until 5 p. m.

A plea for delay was put in by Mr. Roderick when the case came up, but Judge Cullen overruled this, saying that the case must be disposed of summarily. Mr. Roderick then claimed that when the order was served on Johnson the affidavits were not served upon him. His second objection was that the affidavit of Mr. Grout did not state that he attempted to see the copy of the registry list in possession of Mr. Johnson. He also claimed that no demand had been made for the lists.

JUDGE CULLEN ACTS PROMPTLY. and Johnson was served with papers to show

JUDGE CULLEN ACTS PROMPTLY

Jesse Johnson, in response, offered to serve the papers upon Mr. Roderick, and Judge Cullen allowed service. Mr. Johnson said that upon the merits of the case the matter had become one of large publicity, and it had been known for a week that Mr. Gaynor had been seeking to get a copy of the lists of registered voters in Gravesend. Mr. Grout had gone to the town, and was unable to get access to the lists. The affidavit of E. M. Grout was read, setting forth the facts. orth the facts.

Judge Cullen said that on the facts he would

Judge Cullen said that on the facts he would grant the peremptory mandamus sought. The duty of the registers was to be construed reasonably. It would not increase the liability of the defendants to allow the writ to issue. The reasonable way would be to have some one to read out the names, and permit all who wanted to to copy them. The formal order was drawn up and signed by Judge Cullen, allowing Mr. Gaynor or his agents to copy the list in the district in which Johnson was a register, at any reasonable time. As the writ cannot be issued before Monday the lists cannot be copied until that day. that day.

The orders to show cause in the Second and Third election districts in Gravesend were ad-

journed until Monday afternoon.

E. BERRY WALL LOCKED UP.

CABMAN TURNS HIM OVER TO THE POLICE. E. Berry Wall was locked up in the West Thirtieth-st. police station yesterday afternon on a charge of intoxication. He was taken to the police station by George Scanny, a cabman, who said that Wall had hired him to drive him home, while that Wall had hired him to drive him home, while standing in front of the Brunswick Hotel at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the address in Thirty-ninth-st., which Wall gave to the cabman, no one knew Wall, so the "cabby" drove his charge around to the police station. There Wall, in answer to the usual questions, said he was thirty-three years old, and "a gentleman of leisure." Later he was bailed out by Charles H Dewitte.

NOTES OF VARIOUS HAPPENINGS.

last night on the Ohio Southern near Paris. As a gravel train was returning to Springfield one car jumped the track, pulling several others down a thirty-foot embankment. Thirty Italian laborers in a box car were carried down in the wreck. Two were killed and eleven injured.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 4.—The coroner's jury in the case of the electric car accident, by which eight people were drowned, returned a verdict last night charging Motorman Terry with gross negligence and recommending certain regulations by the city at drawbridges.

Albany, Nov. 4.—Albert Krutz was examined in the Police Court here to-day at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children on the charge of abusing his eight-year-old son. The boy, whose mother is dead, appeared in court with a black eye and a lump on his head where his father had hit him.

Cape May, N. J., Nov. 4 (Special).—A big whale was playing off Cape May, within shooting distance, this morning. It was a strange sight for these waters and drew crowds to the board walk along the beach front. A fruitless effort was made to capture the whale.

Indianapolis, Nov. 4.—James A. Rogers, thirty-three years old, a workman employed at the Indianapolis Light Company's power-house, was instantly killed last night. In oiling a dynamo he touched the brushes with both hands, and a voltage of 2,500 went through his body.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TEN DROWNED IN THE BAY.

AN OVERLOADED BOAT SINKS.

IWENTY-TWO WORKMEN TRY TO SAIL THROUGH THE STORM TO SOUTH BEACH.

THE SEETHING WAVES OVERWHELM THEIR FRAIL CRAFT-THEY BAIL FRANTICALLY IN VAIN-DOWN GOES THE LITTLE VES-

> BEL-NINE DISAPPEAR FOREVER RENEATH THE WATERS-AN-

OTHER PULLED OUT, ONLY TO DIE.

One of the most disastrous boating accidents that have occurred for a long time in the neighborhood of New-York took place yesterday afternoon in Raritan Bay. A small Whitehall boat, crowded with men, was swamped in crossing from Hoffman Island to South Beach, and ten out of the twenty-two on board were drowned. The men belonged to the force that has been engaged for several months in the erection of the new hospital and buildings on Hoffman Island. They were plumbers, tinsmiths, carpenters and other mechanics, who spend the week at work on the island and return to their homes in New-York or else-

where on Saturday, to stay until Monday. Yesterday afternoon, as usual, they made ready about 2 o'clock to leave the island. The water was rough, and the number who wanted to come ashore was unusually large. Still, no one anticipated danger, and they crowded into the boat until it seemed full. Even then several men were about to be left behind when George Butler, the boatman, called to them to "Come on in, the boat will hold four more." So the others crowded in until twentytwo people were packed into a craft that should never have held more than half that number. Laughing and joking, the men pushed off. The wind was against them, and as they beat up against it under their single sail the boat forced its way through the water like a solid mass. It was too heavily loaded to rise upon the waves as it met them. Half way across, the spray had berten so thickly into the boat that the laughter was hushed and the more cautious of the men began to bale with their hats. A few lengths further and all began to be anxious, Butler more so than most of the others.

"That sail's got to come down," he exclaimed. 'It will swamp us."

DOWN GOES THE OVERLOADED CRAFT. With danger and difficulty the sail was lowered, the oars got out and the boat swung round with her stem to the wind and sea. The critical moment seemed past, and the fears of the men began to disappear. But the waves continued to crash against the little boat, and she sank steadily lower and lower in the water. At last, when a breaker larger than the rest came up on the starboard quarter, the waterlogged, over-loaded craft had no power to rise,

Quick as a flash it filled and sank. No one jumped. Perhaps it would have been better if some had done so, for the men's combined weight forced the boat far below the surface, and left all the men struggling in the

Meanwhile, the trouble had been noticed from on shore. Stephen W. Mahon, partner of John Regan, a master plumber of No. 153 Franklinst., who has the contract for the plumbing work on his way to Hoffman Island to pay off his men employed there. He ordered a boat, and was about to leave for the island when he ing it, he saw it get lower and lower in the water, saw the sail come down with a rush, saw the oars put out, saw the final catastrophe, and, too late, realized what it all meant.

HELP COMES TOO LATE.

"My God, they're sinking!" he cried, and rushed to the beach. In a moment more four boats were speeding to the scene. In one boat were Mahon and Albert Bowtke; in another H. Nunley and A. Kooiman; in a third J. F. Kohlmann and a boy, while a naphtha launch from Hoffman Island carried Frank Owens and John

Quickly as the boats hurried to the sce leath was quicker. The launch picked up siz men, Mahon's boat three, Kohlmann's boat three and Nunley's one. The other nine went to the bottom, and one of those picked up, and apparently saved, died of exhaustion before land was reached. The opposing wind and the tide lashed the waves so furiously and the driving rain and mist so vexed the dim seathat it was not easy for the rescuers to find those whom they came to save. Mahon saw Joe Fearson strusgling in the water.

"Hold up, Joe," he cried, "I'm coming." As he neared the sinking man, a voice from the other side halled him: "For God's sake, help me, Mr. Mahon!" This was George Butter, the boatman. Both men were hauled into the boat, which also picked up J. B. Shelden.

CALLING IN VAIN TO BE HELPED. apparently saved, died of exhaustion before

CALLING IN VAIN TO BE HELPED. Joseph Fearson knows nothing of what happened after the boat sank. He says he has a wife and children, and felt he must strike out

for himself and not try to help others. He was almost gone when picked up. Charles McNamara was fighting desperately for life against the waves that seemed to drag his feet down. Near him were Edward Kinney and Charles Smith. Both cried to him for help. "It was awful," he said later. "I couldn't help them; I could hardly keep up myself. Just as Kohlmann's boat reached me Kinney suddenly

gave way and disappeared. Mr. Kohlman's boat also picked up Charles S. Siebenwright and Charles Smith. When they s. Sebest sign and that a sead, and Sieben-reached shore Smith was dead, and Sieben-wright little better. He was rolled on a bar-rel, and after half an hour's hard work life re-turned to him, but he was terribly weak and exhausted, and it will be many days before he

Following are the names of the dead: John Bloom, Tempkinsville; John Crosby, No. 5 Beach-st., New-York; Charles D. Drude, Ridgewood; Thomas Hoey, Edward Kenny, Horatiost., New-York; Benjamin McGuire, James Molloy, A. S. Norman, Tompkinsville; Charles Smith, Lynn Wanser. No bodies were recovered. Bloom was a single man, about thirtynine years old; Crosby was foreman of Regan's shop, at No. 153 Franklin-st.; he was unmarried; Drude was married, and leaves two children; Kenny has been in Regan's shops for ten years, and was a valued employe; he leaves

Following are the names of those saved:
Henry Bing, New-York; John Boardman, New-York; George Butler, Swinburne Island; Andrew Connelly, New-York; George Crowe, Brooklyn, and Charles Davis, Joseph Fearson, Alfred Loring, Charles McNamara, John Regan, J. B. Shelden and Charles S. Slebenwright, all of New-York. Five other men, workmen on the island, declined to go into the overloaded boat, They were Charles Stevens, James Cregh, Frederick Blaughough, William Larkin and Oscar Cranfield.

Cranfield.

As soon os the rescued men were brought ashore they were taken to the Happy Home Hotel, kept by J. B. Kohlmann, where everything possible was done for their comfort. All the surplus clothes and shoes in the establishment were turned over to them, and hot coffee

the surplus clothes and shoes in the establishment were turned over to them, and hot coffee and other stimulants bountifully supplied.

Coroner Burke arrived shortly after the accident occurred. He will hold an inquest today if the other bodies are found. He said last night that it seemed to him to be the men's own fault. Some of the bodies will probably come ashore soon, but most of them, it is likely, will be swept out to see and never be seen again.